第 21 講　社会論①

今日のポイント

次の文章を読んで，以下の文 (1 ～ 10) が著者の意見と合致している場合には T，合致していない場合には F を記しなさい。

To Western observers, individual Japanese may seem poor as far as their lifestyles are concerned. But in my opinion, Japan, a late starter in the modernization drive, has elements of affluence which people should be proud of.

Having toured throughout the country, I have yet to find a really poor community. In other Asian countries, however, there is a sharp contrast between rich and poor communities.

Western nations, which spent a long time modernizing themselves, have not developed a wide gap between different regions of their countries. On the other hand, Japan and other East Asian countries, which have had to modernize in a short period of time, face the possibility of becoming burdened with wide regional gaps.

Although quick modernization has led to efficiency in some ways, it may also cause wide economic gaps between fast-developing industrial areas and old-fashioned rural areas.

In addition, under the policy of promoting economic development as a national goal, governments in many countries have poured investments into

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

industrial areas. As a result, a significant regional divide has emerged in social infrastructure, such as highway networks.

NOTE

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

In postwar Japan, however, *ruling-party *lawmakers from rural areas have habitually used government spending to increase their political influence. Local residents have often appreciated the large number of *public works projects which the politicians who represent them have been able to bring to their areas.

Thanks to increased government spending, not only urban areas but also depopulated areas have benefited from significant amounts of public works spending, which has brought modern highway networks and public transportation systems to wide areas of the nation.

High levels of government spending may not always be good, but the government policy of promoting balanced national land development has minimized the nation’s regional divides. Japan has become rich in the sense that there are few regional differences in land development. In my opinion, the government policy of promoting balanced national land development was not a mistake.

To be sure, the goodness or badness of a policy depends on the context of the times. From the 1960s to the 1980s, the above-mentioned national land development policy was highly beneficial. Thanks to that policy, the Japanese people can be proud of their national infrastructure, which has also driven away shadows of poverty.

*ruling party 与党＝政権担当の政党　　lawmaker 国会議員

public works 公共事業

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

NOTE

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

Nevertheless, now that the basic infrastructure has been completed and the nation faces huge *budget deficits and *accumulated debts, national land development policy must be reviewed. In the present context, debate often centers on the question of whether regional autonomy should be promoted or not.

Few disagree with the view that it is necessary to shift away from centralized power to decentralized power. But there are still wide regional income gaps. If governments in both cities and prefectures must use their local tax revenues to finance their operations, regional balance could collapse. Ways must be found to promote local autonomy without widening economic differences among regions in Japan.

[Limiting the economic gaps, by Takamitsu Sawa, The Japan Times, May 2, 2006]

*budget deficit 赤字予算　　　accumulated debt 累積赤字

NOTE

1. The fact that Japanese lifestyles seem poor to Western observers shows that modernization in Japan has been completely unsuccessful.

2. Although there is a large gap between rich and poor areas in other Asian

countries, this is not a particular problem in Japan.

3. It is possible that countries which have modernized in a relatively shorter period of time will have wider regional gaps than countries which have spent a longer time modernizing themselves.

4. Rapid modernization is an efficient way to reduce the economic gap between industrial and rural areas.

5. Highway networks are an example of how industrial areas have benefited more than rural areas from government investments in many countries.

6. Local residents in Japan have generally been suspicious of politicians who use government spending on large public works projects in their areas to increase their political influence.

7. Despite increased government spending, public works projects have been unable to provide urban and rural areas in Japan with similar benefits, such as modern highway networks and public transportation systems.

8. High levels of government spending have not helped Japan achieve a balanced land policy, given the regional differences in land development which still exist.

9. Although the national land development policy pursued by Japan in the past was successful, this policy may no longer be appropriate, given the fact that Japan must now deal with both budget deficits and accumulated debts.

10. It is possible that the shift away from centralized power to decentralized power would result in greater economic differences among regions in Japan, which should be avoided.

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

高３スタンダードレベル英語～読解編～　後期　復習テスト　第二十一回

次の見出し語や下線部の意味に合う選択肢を選びなさい。

1. individual
① 高価な　② 個々の　③ 知的な　④ 重要な

2. modernize
① 近代化する　② 発見する　③ 変形する　④ 規律する

3. affluence
① 豊富さ　② 狡猾さ　③ 検挙　④ 深さ

4. transportation
① 変形　② 輸送　③ 透明な　④ 翻訳

5. investment
① 欠点　② 投資　③ 行使　④ 排除

6. 代表する
① present　② represent　③ consent　④ resent

7. 有益な
① efficient　② beneficial　③ courageous　④ deficit

8. 地域の
① regional　② representative　③ recruit　④ torture

9. 感謝する
① reply　② appreciate　③ appropriate　④ apply

10. ～のおかげで
① according to　② prefer to　③ thanks to　④ lead to

11. <u>Now that the infrastructure has been completed, national land development must be reviewed.</u>
① 今やインフラが完成され，国土発達が見られなければならない。
② 今やインフラが完成され，国土開発が見直されなければならない。
③ 今やインフラが完成されたので，国土発達が見られなければならない。
④ 今やインフラが完成されたので，国土開発を見直さなければならない。

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

NOTE

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

高３　スタンダード英語～読解編～　第 21 講　解答

< 解答 >

1. F	2. T	3. T	4. F
5. T	6. F	7. F	8. F
9. T	10. T		

< 全訳 >

西洋人の観察者にとっては，生活様式に関する限り，個々の日本人は貧しく見えるかもしれない。しかし私の意見では，日本は，近代化の動きは遅れてスタートしたが，日本には，人々が誇るべき豊かさの要素が存在する。

全国をくまなく旅してみても，私は本当に貧しい地域をまだ見たことがない。しかし，他のアジア諸国には豊かな地域と貧しい地域の間に著しい格差がある。

西洋諸国は，長い時間をかけて近代化を進めてきたので，国内での地域格差の大きな差は見られない。他方，日本や他の東アジア諸国では，短期間で近代化を進めなければならなかったので，大きな地域格差という重荷を背負う可能性に直面している。

急速な近代化のおかげでいくつかの点で効率性は増したけれども，そのせいで，急速に発展した産業地域と昔からの田舎の地域との経済格差も広がっている。

さらに，国家目標としての経済発展を促進するという政策の下で，多くの国々の政府が投資を産業地域に注ぎこんできた。その結果，著しい地域格差が，高速道路網のような生活基盤において生まれた。

しかし，戦後の日本では，地方出身の与党国会議員が，政治的影響力を高めるために，習慣的に政府の投資を利用してきた。地元住民は，自分達を代表する政治家がその地域にもたらしてきた膨大な公共事業計画にたいてい感謝している。

政府の投資が増えたおかげで，都会の地域だけでなく，人が少ない地域もまた膨大な量の公共事業投資から利益を得ていて，それが現代の高速道路網や公共交通機関を国の広い地域まで広げていった。

膨大な政府投資は必ずしも良いとは限らないが，バランスのとれた国土開発を促す政府の政策は，国の地域格差を最小限にしてきた。日本は，土地開発の点でほとんど地域格差がないという意味で裕福だ。私の意見では，バランスのとれた国土開発を促すという政策は間違いではなかったと思う。

確かに，政策の善し悪しは，その時代の状況に左右される。1960 年代から 1980 年代まで，上記の国土開発政策は非常に有益なものであった。その政策のおかげで，日本人は国内の生活基盤に誇りを持てる。そしてまたそのおかげで，貧困の影を追い払えた。

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

　それにもかかわらず，今や基礎的基盤が完成して，国が莫大な赤字予算，累積赤字に直面しているので，国土開発計画を見直さなければならない。現在の状況では，議論はよく，地方自治を推進すべきかそうでないかという問題に集中している。

　中央集権から地方分権へ移行することが必要だという意見に反対する人はほとんどいない。しかし，地域間の著しい収入格差が依然として存在する。もし大きな市，県両方の自治体が地方税収を，市政，県政の運営に使わなければならないとしたら，地域間のバランスは崩れる可能性がある。日本の地域間の経済的格差を広げずに，地方自治を推進する方法を探さなければならない。

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

第 21 講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	observer	観察者	29	postwar	戦後
2	seem C	C に思える	30	habitually	習慣的に
3	as far as S be concerned	S に関する限り	31	resident	住民
4	lifestyle	生活様式	32	appreciate	感謝する
5	modernization	近代化	33	public	公共の
6	drive	推進	34	represent	代表する
7	element	要素	35	thanks to	～のおかげで
8	affluence	豊富さ	36	urban	都会の
9	tour	旅行する	37	benefit	利益を得る
10	have yet to do	まだ～していない	38	public transportation	公共交通機関
11	sharp	著しい	39	minimize	最小限にする
12	contrast	対照	40	to be sure	確かに
13	region	地域	41	depend on	～に左右される
14	face	直面する	42	context	状況
15	possibility	可能性	43	beneficial	有益な
16	burden	重荷を背負わせる	44	nevertheless	それにも関わらず
17	lead to	～を引き起こす	45	now that ~	今や～なので
18	old-fashioned	古風な	46	budget	予算
19	rural	田舎の	47	deficit	赤字
20	in addition	さらに	48	debt	借金
21	promote	促進する	49	review	見直す
22	policy	政策	50	autonomy	自治
23	pour	注ぐ	51	shift	移行する
24	investment	投資	52	prefecture	県
25	significant	重要な	53	revenue	収入
26	divide	違い	54	operation	運営
27	emerge	現れる	55	collapse	崩壊する
28	infrastructure	生活基盤			

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

第21講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

To Western observers, individual Japanese may seem poor as far as their lifestyles are concerned. But in my opinion, Japan, a late starter in the modernization drive, has elements of affluence which people should be proud of.

Having toured throughout the country, I have yet to find a really poor community. In other Asian countries, however, there is a sharp contrast between rich and poor communities.

Western nations, which spent a long time modernizing themselves, have not developed a wide gap between different regions of their countries. On the other hand, Japan and other East Asian countries, which have had to modernize in a short period of time, face the possibility of becoming burdened with wide regional gaps.

Although quick modernization has led to efficiency in some ways, it may also cause wide economic gaps between fast-developing industrial areas and old-fashioned rural areas.

In addition, under the policy of promoting economic development as a national goal, governments in many countries have poured investments into industrial areas. As a result, a significant regional divide has emerged in social infrastructure, such as highway networks.

In postwar Japan, however, ruling-party lawmakers from rural areas have habitually used government spending to increase their political influence. Local residents have often appreciated the large number of public works projects which the politicians who represent them have been able to bring to their areas.

Thanks to increased government spending, not only urban areas but also depopulated areas have benefited from significant amounts of public works spending, which has brought modern highway networks and public transportation systems to wide areas of the nation.

High levels of government spending may not always be good, but the government policy of promoting balanced national land development has minimized the nation’s regional divides. Japan has become rich in the sense

© RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

that there are few regional differences in land development. In my opinion, the government policy of promoting balanced national land development was not a mistake.

To be sure, the goodness or badness of a policy depends on the context of the times. From the 1960s to the 1980s, the above-mentioned national land development policy was highly beneficial. Thanks to that policy, the Japanese people can be proud of their national infrastructure, which has also driven away shadows of poverty.

Nevertheless, now that the basic infrastructure has been completed and the nation faces huge budget deficits and accumulated debts, national land development policy must be reviewed. In the present context, debate often centers on the question of whether regional autonomy should be promoted or not.

Few disagree with the view that it is necessary to shift away from centralized power to decentralized power. But there are still wide regional income gaps. If governments in both cities and prefectures must use their local tax revenues to finance their operations, regional balance could collapse. Ways must be found to promote local autonomy without widening economic differences among regions in Japan.

Ⓒ RECRUIT HOLDINGS
本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は著作権者に帰属します。
また本サービスに掲載の全部または一部につき無断複製・転載を禁止します。

高3　スタンダードレベル英語　～読解編～　後期　復習テスト　解答

< 第二十一回 >

1. ②	2. ①	3. ①	4. ②
5. ②	6. ②	7. ②	8. ①
9. ②	10. ③	11. ④	